Tariff Fight in the Canadian Parlia-

## MANITOBA IS AFTER LOWER DUTIES

Coal Miners Looking With Interest to Washington.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 17.-The coming session of the Canadian parliament, which poisoned him, then robbed and at last had ppens at Ottawa, March 15, is looked for-ward to with interest by the people of the The man who has thus been abused is

For the past four weeks the members of the conservative party cabinet have been collecting information concerning possible changes in the high tariff which now rules.

A well-known conservative member of parliament from Manitoba was in Toronto this week. He says:

"Manitoba and the northwest are bound

to have lower duties on agricultural im-plements. As matters now stand one agricultural implement company has practically a monopoly in the sale of implements to the of the northwest and hold the notes of nine-tenths of them. The average north-

western farmer is a poor man and has a hard time making both ends meet. "He insists on growing nothing but wheat and the low price of that grain has made him poorer than ever. It will be seen that the tariff is not wholly to blame for his condition, but the farmer thinks it is, and will vote against any protection by the government. At the bye election in Win-nipeg, two months ago, the feeling in the northwest was indicated when Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Sir John Mac-donald, resigned his seat in the house of commons. In the election which followed, Hon. Joseph Martin, liberal and free trader, was chosen by a large majority."

The Canadian coal miners are looking forward anxiously to the decision of Congress regarding the Wilson bill, as the mar-ket for Nova Scotia and British Columbia coal are in the United States. Last season the duty on coal was con-siderably reduced, and the duty on sugar slightly lessened.

The farmers of Quebec will again ask, through Mr. Pope, the member of parliament from Compton, to have corn placed in the free list, but it is hardly possible the government will grant this request, which was refused last session.

The opening of parliament has been de-ferred until a very late date in order that the government might see what action Congress may take in respect to the tariff be-fore parliament meets. This is the ostensible reason given, but it is said that whatever course Congress takes the Canadian tariff will remain unchanged.

#### LIEUT MANEY INDICTED.

#### He is Charged With the Murder of Capt. Hedberg.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- The federal grand jury today returned an indictment charging Lieut. Maney with the murder of Capt. Hedberg at Fort Sheridan.

All the witnesses in the case were heard over a week ago, but no vote was taken on the question and an indictment was found today. It took but a few minutes to settle the case. There was no question as to the

killing.
"In view of the evidence," said a grand puror, "there was nothing to do but to bring in an indictment for murder." The time of the hearing of the case has

not been set. A capias was issued for the arrest of Maney, who has been at liberty under \$10,000 bail.

### THE MANSFIELD RIOTERS.

Thirty-Seven Found Guilty by the Jury at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.-The jury in the case of the fifty-eight coal miners charged with rioting in the Mansfield region returned a sealed verdict this morning, finding thirty-seven guilty, and twenty-one The latter were discharged, and the

hirty-seven convicted were remanded to

#### McKANE HAS HOPE. Will Not Give Up His Office Until He

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 17.-His counsel and a friend called on John Y. Mc-Kane this morning and found him cheerful as well as more hopeful that his prostardy in resigning the office of supervisor, as he can only be deprived of it when the court has passed sentence, and he has been refused a stay, pending an appeal to the higher court.

### LIKELY TO DIE ANY TIME.

#### The Condition of Steele Mackage Has Become Alarming.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.-Steele Mackaye, the dramatist, who has been lying ill at the Hotel Richelieu for some time, is reported as being unconscious today, and likely to

The chief trouble is the inability of his stomach to retain nourishment, and his condition is described as starving to death. The Santa Fe Railroad has tendered to Mrs. Mackaye a special car to convey him to California, where his physicians believe he can recuperate.

### SHAKEN UP. BUT NOT HURT.

### A Pennsylvania Express Runs Down a Freight Train at Huntington. HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 17,-The At-

lantic express on the Pennsylvania railroad. while running at a high rate of speed, ran into a freight train here this morning, de molishing three engines and a number of loaded grain cars. The wrecked cars took fire. The passengers on the Atlantic trainmen escaped by jumping.

### MADMAN AT A BALL.

He Wildly Flourishes a Loaded Revolver, Which Goes Off. BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.-When the firemen's ball was about to break up this morning at 3:30 o'clock, a man rushed into ma

chinery hall of the Mechanics' building, dis-playing a revolver and acting as if wild. Women screamed, and some fainted. A man rushed forward to seize the madman and knocked the revolver out of his hand.

As it fell it went off, wounding a man by The madman was taken to station No. 16 and put into a padded cell. He has since then given his name as Charles Williams.

then given his name as that known. His place of residence is not known.

#### Mrs. Lease Won't Be Bought Off. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.-It is stated by persons professing to have inside information that Mrs. Lease has refused propositions made on behalf of Governor Lewelling that she stop her fight on the state administration, that she immediately resign from the state board of charities, keep out as the storm is over accept a place on the

board of regents of the State University. In addition the expenses of her fight were also to be paid by Governor Lewelling. Col. O'Brieu's Death at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Feb. 17. - Col. W. L. O'Brien, aged sixty, died suddenly at 12:40 this morning. He was about as usual yesterday. Before retiring last night he was stricken with lockjaw, suffered intensely zero at 6 o'clock this morning. This is the all day and last night until relieved by greatest cold recorded here this season. Col. O'Brien spent his life with the Pennsylvania company, most of the time as general passenger agent of the Pan Handle system, west of Pittsburg. On being succeeded by E. A. Ford in 1880 he

#### that nominated Tilden The President's Reception.

The President's public reception this afternoon was largely attended. The resumption of these receptions has started a report that the President contemplates anoth-

was made general southern agent, with headquarters here. He was state senator and a delegate to the national convention

He Complains of Being Robbed and Shut Up in an Asylum.

He is Now in This City and His Case is Before the State Depart-

The papers in the case of Dr. Zamerin Nouri have been transmitted to the Department of State by the Turkish minister. Dr. Nouri alleges that his property was stolen at San Francisco, that he was illegally committed to the insane asylum at Napa, THE OPENING DELAYED Cal., and that the case against those who had caused his troubles had been dismissed by the courts of California, after his tormentors had confessed that they had first

> His Pontifical Eminence, the Most Venera-ble Prelate, Monseignor, the Zamorim Nouri, John Joseph, Prince of Neuri, D. D. LL.D. (by Divine Providence), Chaldean Patriarchial Archdeacon of Babylon and Jerusalem, Grand Apostolic Ambassador or Ambassador of Malabar, India and Persia, the discoverer of Noah's Ark and theGolden Mountains of the Moon, the Sacred Crown's Supreme Representative General of the Holy Orthodox Armenian Patriarchal Im-

> These are the titles which the gentleman

in question bears and which are appended to his photograph.

Dr. Nouri at present is the guest of Rev. Dr. Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presby-terian Church of this city. A reporter for The Star called on Dr. Nouri this afternoon, and in a joint interview with the two gen-tlemen elicited the following statement Dr. Nouri came from the Orient via the steamer China and landed at San Francisco June 23, 1892. He came, it was said, by the

June 23, 1892. He came, it was said, by the direction of missionaries in India, and went to the house of Dr. Easton, who was then a pastor of a church in that city.

He took rooms at the American Exchange Hotel. His property consisted of two trunks and a valise, which were filled with valuable documents, credentials, manuscripts, vestments, jewels and decorations and antiquities.

#### He Meets Dr. Smith.

While at that hotel he fell into the hands of a man named Dr. George S. Smith. This man took the doctor to his home at Seal Cove, San Mateo county, where the two remained for several months.

On March 12 last he bought a ticket from San Francisco for Chicago, there to attend the parliament of religions. Then Smith represented, it is said, that it would be impossible to cross the mountains at that season of the year; that all the trains which had started out had been snowbound, and that thousands of people had been frozen to death death.

He induced Nouri to go with him to his rooms, which were at 1316 1-2 Missouri street. On the night of March 13, Nouri says that he felt he was about to have en attack of malarial fever, and Smith, who claimed to be a physician, administered a potion.

During the night Nouri was taken violently ill, and Smith administered an emetic and the next day, under the plea of taking before a body of medical men to have his stomach examined to locate the cause of his trouble, carried him down to the city hall, left him in an anteroom, had a consultation with Insanity Commissioners E. Windelle and J. E. Lewenthal. Then, at a word from Smith, a deputy sheriff seized Nouri, carried him "in great across the court and put him in the yan. He was shipped to Napa and remained there for three months and two weeks. During this time he claims to have

been wretchedly treated by the asylum au-thorities, Superintendent M. A. Gardiner and his assistant, Drisback Smith He was not allowed, he said, to communicate with his friends in the outer world, and was forced to perform the most menial with the rules of the work. One day as he was in the grounds a strange lady, Mrs. Wixom, was attracted by his oriental costume, and spoke with him. He told her his story. She carried a letter from him to Mrs. Cornelia E. Easton, wife of Dr. Faston.

Intentional Dela

### Finally Released.

The latter wrote to the authorities, and, after a good deal of correspondence, in which the asylum people stated, it is said, that Dr. Nouri had never been a fit subject for the place, he was let out on leave and has not yet returned. When he reached San Francisco he procured warrants for the aron a charge of grand larceny.

that they confessed to having administered arsenic to Dr. Nouri, having worked him off as an insane man, and on the day after his departure for Napa had broken open his trunks, sold part of their contents which Nouri's medals were set were taken out, sold and the medals sold for the metal

During a brief absence from San Franphysician, the cases against the men were in her life, and, asserted Mr. Tho places at \$20,000. He came to Washington a short time ago to bring the matter before the Turkish minister, who in turn has brought the case to the attention of the State Department.

Dr. Nouri is a typical oriental, with an exuberant flow of converse and a terrific fund of adjectives. He was born in Bag-dad on February 7, 1865, graduated in Mes-opotamia in 1883 and solemnly ordained at Bajirmiapolis in 1884. He was conse-crated grand archdeacon in Babylon in 1885, and is said to have discovered the ark and the golden mountains of the moon on his eighth Armenian expedition. He has made many trips around the globe, and speaks English with great fluency and

### EQUAL SUFFRAGE WON.

#### Tumultuous Scenes in the Trans-Mississippi Convention Last Night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 .- The transact legislation devoting to the various states and territories all arid lands within the boundaries susceptible to irrigation, prescribing such conditions as will secure the lands to actual settlers through purchase from the state. An ineffectual attempt was made to pledge the convention in favor of the system of irrigation and control of arid lands by the general government.

A resolution was introduced declaring it the sense of the convention that the tended to the female as well as the male tions caused a disturbance that was turbulent and uproarious as it was unexpected. The convention worked itself into an almost hopeless tangle. The equal suffrage

The scenes which followed the announcethan have been witnessed since the conair and the hall rang with the cheers of the successful contestants and sympathizers in the gallery.

### COLDEST OF THE SEASON.

#### The Mercury Drops to 24 Degrees Be low Zero in New York State.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.-Last night was the coldest of the season. The temperature was 6 degrees below zero at the outskirts of the city.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 17.-The thermometer registered here as low as 24 below NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Fannie Kane, thirty-five years of age, of Silver Lake, Bloomfield, died in an ambulance early this morning while on her way to the Newark City Hospital. Mrs. Kane was found at midnight lying unconscious on Gaston avenue, Woodside. She was on her way home and had been overcome by the cold. found she was nearly frozen stiff.

#### FIRE AT BAY ST. LOUIS. Dwellings and Business Houses Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.-A special to

## LATE NEWS BY WIRE. THE CASE OF DR. NOURI THE DAY FIXED

For the Trial of the Famous Breckinridge-Pollard Case.

DEFENDANT APPEARS IN COURT TODAY

Both Parties Express Opposition to Delay.

THE KENTUCKY TESTIMONY

Judge Bradley this morning fixed for the 8th of next month the trial of the case of Miss Madeline V. Pollard against Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky, in which Miss Pollard sues the Congressman for \$50,000 damages, alleging seduction and breach of promise of marriage. Both sides informed the court that they were particularly anxious that the case should be tried at the earliest practicable time, although counsel for Miss Pollard were willing and anxious for a much earlier date than those representing the defendant. The court room was very much crowded when Judge Bradley ascended the bench, most of the prominent members of the bar being present. The defendant was also on hand, sitting The defendant was also on hand, sitting beside Messrs. Phil. P. Thompson and W. A. McKenney of his counsel, while just opposite sat Messrs. Calderon Carlisle and Jere M. Wilson, representing Miss Pollard. The plaintiff, however, was not present.

Mr. McKenney stated to the court that Col. Enoch Totten, on whom the defendant greatly relied, was in Florida, having been compelled to leave the city because of ill. compelled to leave the city because of ill health. He would not return until about the 15th of next month, and as he would require several days then to get ready for the trial of the suit, the defendant asked that the case be set for some day after the 21st of March.

Studied Delay Charged. Mr. Carlisle stated that Col. Totten had been notified that the plaintiff would press the case for trial, and left the city fully aware of that fact and of the fact that the case would be reached in a few days. It appeared to counsel for the plaintiff that the policy of the defendant had been one of studied delay. As an illustration of that beinef he instanced the case of a witness whose deposition had been taken out west the other day. The witness, an infirm lady, was subjected by defendant's counsel to a cross-examination lasting over six hours.

The issues in the case had been made up in Saytomber and since then the relating in September, and since then the plaintiff had at all times been ready for trial. The asking by the defendant that a day be set

next month was clearly a disguised move-ment for delay. In making that request the defendant had set forth nothing re-quiring an answer from the plaintiff. The defendant had intimated that the delay was desired because of his absent witnesses, but the plaintiff also had absent witnesses. Yet she had no fear of being unable to secure their attendance when needed.

Mr. Wilson stated that plaintiff's counsel had great respect for Col. Totten, and would willingly accommodate him, if he were the only counsel the defendant had. But the defendant had other able counsel here and two or three able non-resident counsel, one of the latter being particularly able in the consumption of time. So the request for delay, because of Col. Totten's absence, was far from reasonable. The fact was, the defendant desired and was endeavoring to cause delay for apparently other reasons. On the eve of the case being called the defendant had given notice of the taking of the deposition of about one hundred witnesses in Ohio, Kentucky and Vi ginia, and the inference was justified that he desired in that expensive way to overwhelm the plaintiff. The defendant in so doing was straining a point, and was not complying with the rules of the court. He should state, under oath, what he expects to prove

### by those witnesses. If he should do that the plaintiff would probably admit all he

Intentional Delay Mr. Thompson explained that the defendants did not expect the case to be called so soon. For twenty-five years the courts had, at each term, begun with case No. 1 on the calendar, instead of going through it. Hence, Col. Totten had informed the defendant that there was no probability of an early hearing of the case. He wanted no continuance. The defendant would not rest of Dr. Smith, his wife, Susan Smith, allow it. Neither had he tried to evade a and their confederate, one J. H. LaHurrey, trial of the case. In fact, he would eneavor to force a trial during the present At the preliminary hearing it is said term of the court, which ends with the that they confessed to having administerhis client had wished any unreasonable de lay, or had resorted to any other methods People would see, before the case was con cluded, whether the plaintiff was acting honestly and fairly, or whether her suit had been entered for vindictive purpo posing to go into the past of the plaintiff issed, as Dr. Nouri says "mysterious-The value of the goods stolen the loser grace her. The poverty of the plaintiff son, the defendant was a poor man, and while the plaintiff was able to have eminent counsel with her he had to depend upon

such counsel as he could get.
"We only ask, your honor," concluded Mr. Thompson, "that you set the case for some day during this term of the court. We will day during this term of the court.

then be ready for trial, and if the case is then postponed it will be done by "You can bet," exclaimed Mr. Wilson, "that we won't postpone it." "And neither will we we," replied Mr.

### Thompson.

In disposing of the matter, Judge Bradley said the court was fully aware of Col. Pollard. Totten's physical inability to try a case at this time, and while the absent counsel was entitled to the fullest consideration in the matter the court realized that Col. Totten was not the only counsel retained by the Mississippi convention of last night passed defendant. The defendant not only had a resolution memorializing Congress to en- other able counsel, but was himself a lawyer of marked ability. It was most trial of the case. Counsel for the defendant, known that the case would be called about the practice of the court for twenty-live years to begin at case N5. 1 at each term. It had been done frequently before, and was done by the direction of the District that the defendant had been taken by surprise. It was clearly apparent last month that the case would be reached at about this time. However, both sides declared an earnest wish to have the case present term of the court, and after examining the calendar Judge ley explained that March 8, 13 and 14 were

open dates.
"I think, your honor," interrupted Mr. Breckinridge, "that the 13th would be ac-Any open date this month?" asked Mr.

"The 27th," the court replied. "Then, your honor," remarked Mr. Car-sle, "that day would suit us." Mr. Breckinridge thought the 27th instant impracticable, and Mr. McKenney remark-ed that if the case was set for that date Col. Totten would insist upon coming back, and if he did return then he would do so at the risk of his life. He therefore asked the other side not to insist upon that date. Judge Bradley cut the matter short by remarking that he would put the case down Thursday, the 8th of month, and with that understanding the matter was concluded.

### Depositions Taken at Lexington.

A Lexington, Ky., special to the New York World gives the following account of the testimony taken there yesterday in the Pollard-Breckinridge case:

that he knew Madeline Pollard when she delivered before a vast audience at Conmoved to Bridgeport with her father, who was a saddle and harness maker. She was at that time a little girl four or five years old, and he believes that her age at the present time could not be less than thirty-three or four. From the time he first saw her he knew her continuously until she was years old. He recollected being at a party at a house in the neighborhood of Har-densville. At that party there was a mock marriage between Miss Pollard and Alex Julian, brother to Ira Julian of Frankfort. They had all been drinking and were

## A KNOWN QUANTITY.

It is the practice of The Star to print on Saturday a sworn statement of its circulation day by day for the preceding week. It would seem selfevident that the advertiser is entitled to this protection, but The Star is alone in this custom as far as Washington is concerned. Below will be found the statement for the week just

The average circulation exhibited is believed to be nearly, if not quite, double the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies, and fully five times that of its afternoon contemporary.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1824......34,358 WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1894..... 34,452

Circulation of The "Evening Star."

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVEN-ING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, February 16, 1894-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bons fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the opies so counted were returned to or remain in

J. WHIT. HERRON. Cashler Evening Star Newspaper Co. Subscribed and sworn to before me tais seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1864 CHAS. W. DARR. Notary Public, D. C.

when Julian and Miss Pollard were taken upstairs and put to bed. He did not know whether Julian stayed there all night or not, but he (Hawkins) was to have gone home with Julian; but after waiting a considerable time for Julian he went hon by himself, arriving at his home some time n the morning. Hawkins further said that Miss Pollard at that time was a bright, pretty, attrac-tive girl, and that the talk about Madeline in the neighborhood was that she

John O'Toole, a former resident farmer at the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum when James Rodes was in charge of the ground cultivated by that institute, was rext called. James Rodes told him that he was using his money to educate Madeline Pollard, who had promised to become his this account Rodes was always hard up wife when she finished her education. and wanted to borrow money from the witness that he might give it to Miss Pol-lard, who, Rodes said, was continually after him for money. Rodes was then a man of about fifty years of age.

### Miss Pollard's Childhood.

Mollie Shindlebower, whose home is in Memphis, Tenn., and who is known there by the name of Miller, testified that when she was a little girl she lived in Frankfort. where her parents died, and she was taken into the home and family of Mrs. Stout, an aunt of Miss Pollard. In the same year Mrs. Stout removed to Bridgeport, and she went along. While there Miss Pollard vis-ited them and remained about three them and remained about three months.

Madeline's conduct while at the house of her aunt caused frequent family disturbances, and upon one occasion her aunt called Madeline into her room and chastised her severely. She received many young men for visitors whose reputation was bad. She took rides with them at night, often staying out as late as 10 or 11 o'clock. Her conduct became such that the neighbors talked about it, and she bore the reputation of being wild, her actions frequently in the presence of gentlemen being such as to excite

, and there she tion of being a rapid girl. While at the residence of Mrs. Stout, Madeline's brother, Ed Pollard, made an indecent the witness in the presence of Miss Pollard, which the latter did not rebuke. The witness stated that she left the home of Mrs. Stout in 1877. She afterwards moved to Lexington and entered upon a public life, and led that life until about eight or ten

years ago.

John Brand testified that he knew Miss Pollard, and that he first met her at the of Lena Singleton, who occupied a small tenement in 3d street. small tenement in 3d street. This was in 1883. He called at the house to see Lena Singleton, who was the reputed mistress of James Rodes, then farmer at the lunatic asylum. Lena Singleton's house was known as a disreputable place. When Brand was admitted into the house

a woman that Miss Singleton told him afterward was Miss Pollard ran out of the room and disappeared. Some days afterward he called again, and this time was introduced to Miss Pollard by another woman, whose name he could not recollect. He afterward saw Miss Pollard at the same place in conversation with Rodes.
On one occasion he called there with Jin Rodes, and Miss Pollard was there. He did not call frequently after that, for the reason that he and Rodes fell out about his visits to Lena Singleton. He understood from Rodes that he was educating Miss Pollard, or would educate her, and that after she completed her education he was

to marry her. After that time he saw Miss Pollard. In 1885 he frequently took Miss Pollard buggy riding; would pick her up on the street, take her several miles in the country the street, never taking her to her which, he said, he never knew. He had to quit taking her out riding, for he was afraid of his wife, who, he said, was a jealous

### On cross-examination he was asked if he had ever said anything improper to Miss Pollard. He answered that he might have

A SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL.

It Will Be Given at Albaugh's Opera

House in April. Managers Albaugh of this city and Ford of Baltimore, acting upon a suggestion in of Shakespearean plays by Mr. Creston Clarke and the company formed to celebrate the April Shakespearean 330th anniversary in this neighborhood, the young tragedian appearing for a week at Albaugh's Grand Opera House, commencing April 2, with the support of Miss Martha Ford and a goodly company, thus testing the promise of young America to fill the place in this country

by Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. At a recent meeting of the Women's Lit-erary Club in Baltimore, Miss Martha Ford recited the "Star Spangled Banner," ly lines were rendered with beautiful exenunciation. She was enthusiastically plauded, and, after repeated demands from the club for an encore, she recited a short selection from "The Merchant of Venice," repeating Portia's lines on "The Quality of with admirable effect.

now occupied on the English speaking stage

### MR. DONNELLY'S LICENSE.

#### It is Decided That the Emerson In stitute Had Prior Location.

The attorney for the District has decided that James D. Donnelly is not eligible for a license, because his place of business as a dealer in liquor was not located or established previous to the erection or occupancy Emerson Institute. His place is at S2S 14th street.

#### Gen. Gordon's Lecture. Many friends of Gen. Gordon have endeavored to get him to repeat his lecture on the closing scenes of the war, which was

vention Hall recently, for the benefit of the veterans of both the blue and the gray. It repeated on one of the last days of this No Smallpox on the Baltimore. Some anxiety has been excited in naval

circles by the report that smallpox had lying at Hong Kong, China. It seems, members of Congress and States from Bay St. Louis, Miss., rethe government, will be permitted to see
the President without being subjected to
the censorship of Private Secretary Thurthe states from Bay St. Louis, Miss., reprovide that at least three terms of the states three terms of the states from Bay St. Louis, Miss., reprovide that Alex. Julian provide that at least three terms of the states from Bay St. Louis, Miss., reprovide that Alex. Julian provide that at least three terms of the states from Bay St. Louis, Miss., reprovide that at least three terms of the states from Bay St. Louis, Miss., reprovide that at least three terms of the states from Bay St. Louis, Miss., reprovide that at least three terms of the states from Bay St. Louis, Miss., reprovide that at least three terms of the states from Bay St. Louis, Miss., reprovide that Alex. Julian provide that at least three terms of the states from Bay St. Louis, Miss., reprovide that Alex. Julian provid

## HE IS RESPONSIBLE

to the President.

### FACTS ABOUT THE NEW YORK ELECTION

Friend and the Machine.

A COMPROMISE TICKET

A Senator who voted against Mr. Peck-THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1894...... 34,351 newspapers, and which, as he believes, had the result obtained. "I have no desire," this Senator began by

saying, "to detract from Mr. Hill's prominence in the contest. He organized the opposition to confirmation, and to a certain extent led it. He is a plucky man, and a net's nest at the District building. This capable manager. It is true, however, that morning he called upon the Commissioners Mr. Peckham's defeat was largely due to for the purpose of directing attention to the the President, and to the absurd arguments method in vogue of depositing certain pubemployed by certain democratic leaders lie moneys in local banks. He stated that and newspapers in urging the Senate to in- all money collected from the property holddorse the appointment.

"The most absurd of all propositions to those familiar with the facts is that the Hill wing of the New York democracy is aione tainted with the Maynard episode. Whatever of wrong there may have been in that transaction, and however culpable Juige Maynard himself may be, both wings of the New York democracy have enjoyed the usufruct of it, and the nearest friends and supporters of Mr. Cleveland have since carried themselves towards Judge Maynard in a way fully authorizing the assumption that they must have condoned his offense.

### Some Inside Facts.

"The facts justifying this assertion are these: Last fall when the time had come for conferences between the two factions on the subject of a state ticket Col. Lamont made half a dozen visits to New York to consult with Richard Croker and the representatives of Senator Hill. The .nachine was all-powerful. The ticket had practically been named without any sort of reference to the administration's wishes or been slated for anything. George B. Mc-Clellan, jr., Croker's protege, was to head the ticket for secretary of state and Isaac H. Maynard was to be the candidate for judge of the court of appeals. But at the last moment the machine leaders conserted to a truce. It was represented to them that peace was better than war, union better than division. The proposition could not be gainsaid, and a combination ticket, war-ranted to bring both factions to the polls, was substituted. In this transaction Lamont represented the administration. Cook Meyer of Brooklyn, an out-and-out Cleveland man, was put at the head of the ticket in place of young McClellan and a friend of Senator Hill from Syracuse, who had been slated for treasurer, made way for Hugh Duffey of Cortland, an cid neighbor and warm personal friend of Col. Lamont. But Maynard was not disturbed.

### Lamont Accepted Maynard.

"Lamont and his friends accepted him, and in putting Meyer and Duffy on the ticket with him pledged him their support. These things were not done in a corner. The campaign progressed, with Meyer and to be appointed by the President to revise Duffy working for the whole ticket, May- the laws concerning patents and tradenard included, and urging their supporters to go to the polls and not only assist them to office, but Judge Maynard as well, to a full term on the bench. In fact, so anxious were the administration people to give evidence of their faithfulness and sincerity that Col. Lamont traveled all the way from Washington to cast his vote for the ticket Madeline Pollard afterwards visited he had helped to make. The morning after all contained descriptions of the colonel' carriage, and made his way through the line to the booth carrying rather That he deposited the ticket in the box nobody has ever doubted, or can doubt. Here we see, therefore, the President's nearest friend and confidential advise

ing to make a ticket with Maynard's name on it, supporting that ticket in the brief at the polis in a way to encourage others to do the same thing. If this had not been agreeable to Mr. Cleveland would he not, and should he not, have rebuked it? And since he did not rebuke it, is it not entirely fair to say that he approved it? The rejection of Mr. Peckham by the aid of republican Senators like Mr. Morrill, Mr.

son, Mr. Manderson and others, who take a just and seemly view of matt them that Mr. Peckham was being cal when they considered that the man who had sent Mr. Peckham's name in stood committed himself to Maynard through the activity and public support of his were utterly unable to reconcile the two things, and their vote for rejection was their method of expressing their disgust with the whole illogical and inexplicable

affair. Then the Maynard episode will not work?" was asked. as the President is concerned," was the reply. "Maynard's conduct has been justly characterized and whipped by the people of ever held in this city took place last night New York, but the record shows that the President had no part or lot in administer-ing that whip, and it does not lie in the mouth of his friends to claim anything for out reference to the faction fights in the ranks of the New York democracy.

"Senators here have had these been studying them and have arrived at a they are beginning to lean more toward Mr. Hill's than toward the President's. Mr. Hill makes a compact, keeps it, and stands by those who stand by him. The President at times seems to be willing to keep bad company for the profit that may but afterward to throw over the people who have lured him, when he compact has failed and his partners stand defeated and

### HAWAIIAN MAIL.

#### It Reached Here Yesterday-What the Budget Contains.

The Hawaiian mail for the Secretary of State, which arrived at San Francisco last | Wheat-Feb Saturday, arrived here yesterday and will be laid before Congress early next week, provided the President does not regard it is "incompatible with public interest" to make it public at this time.

This mail carries Minister Willis' official chronicle of events in Hawaii up to the 1st instant. It is said that his budget includes President Dole's fifty-page letter, the copying of which took so much time, and Minister Willis' reply thereto. With the exception of Mr. Dole's letter, the dispatches have not yet been made public.

The impression is growing that Minister Willis will soon return home from Hono-lulu and that Minister Thurston will soon be called upon to make another trip Henolulu. The coincident absence of two ministers from their accredited stations will not necessarily mean dicate merely that there is no longer any special occasion for those officers to re-main at their posts at present. Their duties performed by charge d'affaires the subject.

#### DISTRICT IN CONGRESS. The Columbia Suburban Railroad.

Mr. Richardson today introduced a bill in the House amending the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railroad Company by making the following change in the route: Along Maryland avenue north-east to F street, to 1st street west, to G street, to 5th street, and thence over existing tracks to 7th and B streets. A Deputy Clerk.

Mr. Culberson has introduced a bill amending the Court of Appeals act, to pro-

### MIGHT BE NOMINATED. Some of the Men Talked of for th

Supreme Bench. Edwin Sheppard of Brooklyn, who was the The Rejection of Peckham Was Due principal counsel for the prosecution in the Speculation Dwindles Into Small J. Y. McKane case, is here urging the Pres-

ident to nominate Judge Edgar Cullen to the vacant associate justiceship. Several Senators at the Capitol today learned that it was the intention of the President to name some man outside of said if he wanted to secure a man in the

New York for the place, and it was at once Mr. Cleveland's Closest Cabinet same circuit he might select Simon E. Baidwin, who is now professor of law in Yale College.

He was once a republican, but has since become an independent, though New England republicans say he is a mugwump.

Another name mentioned outside of the New York circuit is that of Wm. L. Putnam of Portland, Me., who is now circuit judge in the first judicial circuit, and was named by President Cleveland during his named by President Cleveland during ham gave to a representative of The Star first term. Senators Aldrich of Rhode Istoday an explanation of certain aspects of land and Chandler of New Hampshire speak in high terms of Judge Putnam, and say there would be read that the say there would be read to be r say there would be no doubt of his con-firmation if he should be nominated.

### DEPOSITS IN LOCAL BANKS

Of District Funds Collected on Ac count of the Permit System.

The first controller has stirred up a horers on account of the permit system had been deposited in local banks, which, he thought, was contrary to law.

These deposits amount to a considerable sum in the course of a year, and there is every reason to believe that there will be considerable opposition to the controller's proposition.

According to the report of the collector of taxes \$234,266.22 were deposited in local banks last year to the credit of this permit fund. The controller will bring his suggestions formally before the Co

### IVY CITY BOOKMAKERS.

#### Their Cases Will Probably Not Tried Until Next Month.

Counsel for the indicted Ivy City bookmakers are desirous of having the case tried at the earliest day practicable, and they have endeavored, it is understood, to have District Attorney Birney set the case, and also the one against President Engeman of the Ivy City Jockey Club, for trial some day next week. It is not at all probable, how-ever, that the cases will be tried so soon, although Mr. Birney is also very desirous of an early trial. There are several important cases awaiting a hearing before the Criminal Court, and they will probably be disposed of before the cases against Engeman and the bookmakers are called. Hence, the latter cases will hardly be tried until some time next month.

#### DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. Notes.

In reply to an inquiry the attorney for the District has decided that the law does not contemplate or authorize the appointment of assistant inspectors of liquor licenses. The question was asked by the federation of liquor dealers.

### A bill has been introduced by Representative Robbins of Alabama for a commission

To Revise Patent Laws

CAPITOL TOPICS.

### CUSTOM HOUSE SCANDAL. Investigating the Disappearance of

Official Records at Detroit. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 17.-Special Agent Wood of the Treasury Department recently ifests in the office of the custom house here. He was astonished to find that they were all missing.

On investigation it is alleged that Dep-uty Collector Tillman had sold the whole lot under permission from the department to sell them as "useless as official records." An investigation was begun this after noon behind closed doors. Some mer department chants have alleged overcharges and the with proofs on the subject. Collector Moloney has succeeded recently ex-Col-Moloney has succeeded recently ex-Col-lector Hopkins, and says he signed an acknowledgment that he found the office in proper condition on the former representations.

#### Petition From Massachusetts Demo Crats.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.-A petition to the United States Senate finance committee has been signed by democrats, asking for the retention of the 1-4 of a cent a pound duty on sugar provided in the original Wilson bill by the ways and means committee and abolished by the House. Among the more prominent democratic signers are ex-Gov. Wm. E. Russell, Josiah Quincy, Amos W. Stetson, C. C. Jackson, Moses Williams, F. B. Sears, Robert M. Burnett, H. C. Thatcher, Phineas Pearce, Weston, Jerome Jones and J. P.

College Students Patrons of the Ring. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17 .- One of between Wm. Russell and Nelson Dillon Yale students, who made up the purse. Dil-lon, covered with blood, with both eyes closed and practically blind, cried for quar-ter in the fourteenth

### Won by the Edison Company. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17.-The United States circuit court of appeals has sustained Judge Shipman's decision in the suit of the Edison Electric Light Company against the Wearing Electric Company of South Man-chester. This confirms Judge Shipman's or-der issuing an injunction prohibiting the de-fendants from making the "Novak" incan-

descent electric lamp. The Bill Printed. A copy of the tariff bill, as revised by the Senate finance committee, was received to-

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets. Reported by Silsby & Co., bankers and brokers, ding: CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1894.

day from the printing office.

Month.

# Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Md., Feb. 17.—Flour dull, unchanged—receipts, 7,981 barrels; shipments, 44,909 barrels; sales, 150 barrels. Wheat firmer—spot. 55% bid: February, 55% bid: May, 62%,62%; steamer No. 2 red, 56 bid—receipts, 5,567 bushels; shipments, 21,665 bushels; stock, 1,181,387 bushels; sales, 52,000 bushels—milling wheat by sample, 60. Corn strong—spot. 41%,341%; February, 41%,341%; February, 41%,341%; March, 41%,341%; May, 42%,342%; steamer mixed, 41441%—receipts, 27,911 bushels; shipments, 107,374 bushels; stock, 341,736 bushels; sales, 106,000 bushels—southern corn by sample, 43,444%; do, on grade, 41,442. Oats quite—No. 2 white western, 35%,336; No. 2 mixed western, 34,344% stock, 172,121 bushels. Rye dull—No. 2, 50—stock, 23,352 bushels. Hay quiet and stendy—good to choice bushels. Hay quiet and steady—good to choice timothy, \$14.50a\$15.59. Grain freights quiet, un-changed. Sugar strong—granulated, \$4.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) per 109 pounds. Butter firm—fancy creamery, 27a28; do, imitation, 20a21; do, ladle, 17a18; good ladle, 14a16; store packed, 12a14. Eggs firm—fresh, 18.

The case of the Mansfield, Pa., was given to the jury yesterday at Pitts-

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

Proportions.

# BEAR BROKERS BUYING ON CONCESSIONS

Contradictory Advices Received From Washington.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-Speculation this morning dwindled into a professional interchanging of securities at fractional profits. There was no real business in sight and the modest attempt to mark up prices at the opening uncovered such a stock of selling orders as to make continued improvement impossible. It was notable, however, that brokers for prominent bear operators were buying in stocks at every concession considerable short stock was covered during

the two hours of business. There was no important news to influence the course of prices, and fluctuations were the result of a combination of room traders following out a preconcerted plan to scalp the market. The narrowness of speculation is still as pronounced as it was at the beginning of the week, and will probably show no signs of improvement while the tariff bill is an unknown quantity, both as

to its text and its practical operation.

to its text and its practical operation.

Washington advices are contradictory on all the essential points of this measure and serve alternately the purposes of both bulis and bears. Sugar interests are all at sea as to what the final provisions applicable to that commodity will be, but the weight of argument at the moment seems to be adverse to the interests of the trust.

Distillers, too, is sensitive to legislative influences and follows closely the action of sugar, as both concerns are likely to be tested equally so far as tempering the rigidity of the House bill is concerned.

The situation in the west is not encouraging, and traders generally are bearish on railroads running through that section. The recent severe depression in wheat has so curtailed the purchasing power of the west that railroad earnings must sooner or later reflect the falling off in traffic due to this cause. The liquidation of railway shares that many considered inevitable as a protection to grain operations has not materialized, but conditions have not real trailing and the same of the materialized, but conditions have not real trailing and the purchasing power of the materialized, but conditions have not real trailing and trailing have not real trailing and the purchasing power of the materialized, but conditions have not real trailing and protection to grain operations has not materialized, but conditions have not real trailing and a protection to grain operations has not materialized, but conditions have not yet improved to the extent of making such an

Chicago Gas is again threatened with a

event unlikely.

scheme to establish a rival company, but these new schemes rayor so strongly of political and stock jobbing that there is little likelihood of their being successful. Among the most important changes in price may be mentioned a decline of 1 1-8 per cent in Distillers to 27 7-8. Sugar lost 1 3-4 per cent to 78 1-4 and Chicago Gas lost 1 1-2 per cent to 68 1-4. St. Paul iost 1-2 point on reported decrease in earnings for the second week this month of \$11.760, and Burlington lost 2.5 and Burlington lost 3-4 per cent to 75 1-4 The bank statement shows that dep

The bank statement shows that deposits have not been decreased materially on account of heavy bond payments, as the loss of \$12,000,000 in lawful money has been partly offset by an increase of over six millions in loans. The surplus is now gradually working back to normal proportions and the supply of currency becoming less burdensome.

burdensome.

The statement in detail is as follows, Reserve decreased \$11,096,875: loans increased, \$0,743,300; specie decreased, \$9,212,700: legals decreased, \$2,230,200; deposits decreased, \$4,184,100, and circulation decreased, \$447,300.

The market for sterling and continental bills continues firm with no increase in demand and continued scarcity of all classes of commercial paper. of commercial paper.
Wheat Dull, but Pirm.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.-Wheat w

# receipts. Trading was light, which pr

day, but firm on better cables and smalle

steady near 59. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Macartney, members New Correspondents Mesers. Mc hesapeake and Ohio... C. C. and St. L... Chicago Gas.
C., M. and St. Paul.
C., M. and St Paul, pfd
C., R. I. and Pacine ols Central..... lake Shore..... National Cordage, pfd... New Jersey Central..... 118

Phila. and P. Car Co...... Pullman P. Car Co...... Richmond Terminal.... Southern Pacific......